

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## NO FORMAL WAR TO BE ENTERED ON WITH CHINA.

According to Expressions of the Powers Peace is Desired at as Early a Date as Possible.

## SIDE BY SIDE WITH RUSSIA

Is the United States—We Have Been Championing the Cause of Li Hung Chang.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States government having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations several days and perhaps weeks may pass before all of these replies are received. According to their formal expressions all of the powers are agreed upon this one point; they do not desire to enter upon a formal war with China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the insurance of a protection to foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese people, being guided by externals, are not apt to yield fealty to a government not in possession of its own capital.

### Championing His Cause.

The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily re-habilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen. This has been the object of the negotiations of the last few days and the Russian note and the response of the United States were but parts of the general plan. In responding to the Russian note as it did, the United States government availed itself of the opportunity of directly inviting the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement, or rather to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could be thus instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers, if the inquiry is met by them in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the United States government.

The difficulty apprehended now in reaching a settlement lies in the intentional delay and procrastination on the part of any power which is concealing its true purpose and does not desire to avoid a formal war.

The state department is already embarrassed by delays experienced in securing responses to its note, challenging the production of objections to Li Hung Chang.

### Much Confusion at Taku.

It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang should he arrive at that place en route to Peking. The reports of the naval commanders to their home governments rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remey found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory from the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku. It could not be learned from whom the replies were received, and which were missing, but it can be stated that at present the question as to the acceptance of Earl Li as an envoy and his freedom from interference, remain unsettled.

### The Russian Request.

The advance of the Russian proposition may reduce the importance of the other questions, for with the return of the Chinese government to Peking the smaller matters of the personalities of the envoys and the sufficiency of credentials, could be speedily adjusted. Altogether, the opinion among the members of the administration here is that the Russian move was made directly for an earlier settlement of the Chinese difficulty than seemed possible a few days ago.

Secretary Root in speaking to-day of the statement in the Conger dispatch saying that Prince Ching was coming to Peking, said that it was a favorable indication. Prince Ching has been known as friendly to the foreigners, and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials.

It was also stated that the condition seemed to be improved. So far as orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China, or their removal from Peking to Tien Tsin or to any other point on the sea coast, it is still the policy of the United States as expressed in the note of July 3, to secure order in China. If there should appear in Peking members of the Chinese government who were duly authorized to organize a government and could do so, with the prospect of restoring order

throughout the empire, it would be considered as a movement on the part of China toward carrying out the demands of the United States. This government might then consider the advisability of withdrawing troops from the capital, especially if this action would tend toward the pacification of China.

### Japan Broke the Ice.

The action of the Japanese government in withdrawing from Amoy the troops or marines which have aroused the suspicions of the European powers, has done much to clarify the situation. By this disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory, Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian forces at New Chwang, and from the private intimations that have been conveyed to the state department, Russia has assured us that this occupation has been purely military and temporary. It was necessary, it was represented, in view of the interruption of the Russian railroad in the upper Peninsula to seize upon New Chwang, to supply by sea the Russian forces to the northward, but within their own territory.

The state department to-day received a telegram from its special commissioner to investigate and report upon conditions in China, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, dated at Shanghai to-day, saying that he was about to leave for Peking. Short messages descriptive of the situations in Amoy and Shanghai were received from the consuls at those points, but being devoid of interest were not published.

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

Relating to China Given Out—This Government Eager for Peace, and Wants Li Hung Chang Retained as Plenipotentiary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Associated Press is able to present the following text of official communications relating to China:

"Telegram sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo and St. Petersburg.

Department of State.

Washington, Aug. 24, 1900.

"The following note was received by us from the charge of the Russian government at this capital, August 17:

"I have just received a communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku. "This resolution being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services. In the eventual negotiations for peace and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in the character of Chinese plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision."

"Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commanding our fleet at Taku was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Peking instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku, and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from last proposition.

"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note."

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Respected and Feared by Boxers. Long Time Before Peace is Secured.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—Edwin Griffin, of New York, who has represented an American concern in China about ten years, passed through this city to-day from Peking.

Speaking of the situation in China as indicated by the latest information, Mr. Griffin said:

"I think it will be a long time before any substantial peace negotiations can be arrived at because of lack of co-operation on the part of the powers. The American soldiers are making a fine showing in the orient. They are without question respected to a greater extent and more feared by the boxers than all the others combined.

### LIST OF WOUNDED

In the Late Engagements in China Given Out by Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The war department this morning received the following casualty list signed by General Chaffee:

"TIENTSIN, Aug. 27.

"Following casualties occurred August 24: Private Thet M. Anderson, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, second Lieutenant, wounded in hand, slight.

### "CHAFFEE."

Although this dispatch is signed by General Chaffee, it is not thought at the war department that it was sent by him, the impression being that one of his subordinates forwarded it in his name.

### MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Military Parade of All the Nations Through the Imperial Palace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The state department makes public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received this morning through the United States consul at Che Foo:

"From Che Foo, received August 10, 6:44 a. m.

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Following dispatch dated yesterday:

"More Russian, German, French and Italian troops arriving. Imperial palace will be entered August 28. Military promenade of all nations made through it—afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.—Conger.

"FOWLER."

The state department officials say Mr. Fowler's prefatory statement that Mr. Conger's dispatch is dated "yesterday" (August 29) probably refers to the Taku date line (it being necessary to send it through that place) on the message as received by him at Che Foo. They do not think it means that it was dated Peking, August 29.

## RUSSO-AMERICAN

"Surprise," as it is Dubbed, Causes General Comment in English Papers—Looks Like John Bull Wants a Slice of China.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3:20 a. m.—The Russo-American "surprise," as it is called, is the chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress dowager and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says:

"The United States are almost morbidly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Peking."

### English Press Opposed.

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russia, with the assistance of the United States and French, hopes to dictate to other powers a far eastern policy insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Peking, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

The Daily Express and the Daily Chronicle protest against placing any reliance on the professions of Li Hung Chang or of the Chinese authorities.

The Standard says: "It is not easy to overrate the importance of the decision of the United States. The desire of both Washington and St. Petersburg to withdraw from Peking is very intelligible. Public opinion in America is averse to foreign complications, while Russia has discovered that conditions are not propitious for her schemes of conquest."

The Daily News says: "Considering that the empress dowager openly encouraged the attacks upon the foreigners, the significant suggestion that the imperial personages are to return to Peking is rather startling and the latest development of Russian diplomacy requires explanation at least."

### Wu Goes to the Seashore.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to this country, left at 10 o'clock this morning for Cape May, where his wife and son have been for some weeks. It is not known how long he will be absent from Washington.

### Flag Consecration.

BERLIN, August 30.—The flag consecration was a much more elaborate ceremony than usual, owing to the fact that the flags for the China regiments were included. Pastor Wollfing delivered the consecration address. Pointing to the flaring cross in the folds of the flag, he said:

"It is a crusade. It is a holy war. International law has been broken, and the laws of humanity have been trodden under foot. Oriental barbarism has risen against occidental civilization."

### Noted Speakers.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 30.—The committee of invitation is authorized to announce that General J. W. St. Clair, one of West Virginia's ablest speakers, as well as Senator John W. Daniel, Virginia's greatest orator, will address the tri-State political meeting at Morgan's Grove on September 5 and 6. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is also expected to speak on the 6th.

### Soldiers' Reunion.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 30.—The reunion of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Altamont Park to-day, was attended by 2,500 people. Addresses were delivered by Robert McGowan, Rev. J. S. Reager, W. A. Urquhart, J. M. Simeral, Hon. R. G. Richards. Officers elected were: President, Alonzo Hans; vice president, J. H. Blair; secretary, G. W. McCook; treasurer, Ely Fetrow.

### McGuffey Not Pleased.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—National Committeeman J. M. Guffey was seen on the Forty-third district convention's action of yesterday, when Republican State Senator C. L. Mabee was endorsed to succeed M. S. Quay in the United States senate. He said: "The action of the Forty-third district senatorial convention does not meet my approval and will be given no consideration by either state or national organization."

### Bubonic Plague Spreading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Consul Taylor, at Glasgow, reports to the state department nine suspected cases of bubonic plague in that city, two deaths and that the disease is spreading.

## GRAND ARMY HAS PERFORMED ALL ITS WORK.

Major Leo Rassieur Chosen as Commander-in-Chief—Officers Selected by Acclamation.

## DEBATE ON PENSION QUESTION

Aroused No Hostility—Court of Appeals Asked For to Act on Pending Claims.

Commander-in-Chief — Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis.

Senior Vice Commander — E. C. Milliken, of Portland, Me.

Junior Vice Commander — Frank Seamon, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Surgeon General — John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio.

Chaplain — in Chief — Rev. A. Drahms, of San Quentin, Cal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—With the selection of the above officers and the choice of Denver for the national encampment of 1901, the Thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, practically came to a close to-day.

The programme as mapped out by the reception committee included two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their homes. Nothing in the way of business remains to be transacted, the next two days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks and other affairs of a social character. The convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock, by Commander-in-chief Shaw. The committee appointed to consider the annual report of the commander-in-chief, approved of it with the exception of his recommendation of an effort to secure the change for the date of Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The report was adopted and the delegates took up the vexed question of pensions.

### The Pension Report.

Over the report of this committee and over various amendments and substitutes which members had prepared to offer, a rather warm debate was anticipated, but the report as submitted by the committee was adopted without amendment and practically without debate. The main feature of the somewhat lengthy report was the petition to Congress to pass a bill providing for a court of appeals to act immediately on the thousands of pension applications now pending, and which court of appeals shall have final jurisdiction. Later in the day, pension matters were again brought before the delegates by the report of the committee on resolutions on the subject of service pensions. Over this question the committee was divided and majority and minority reports were presented. The majority report which was adopted after a somewhat lengthy discussion, recommended that the whole matter be referred to the committee on pensions thus practically burying it until the next annual encampment. The minority report presented by Past Commander Hurst, of Ohio, recommended the passage by the encampment of a resolution favoring service pensions based on length of service.

### Election of Officers.

Pension matters being disposed of, the election of officers was taken up and in an eloquent speech Major William Warner, of Kansas City, presented Major Rassieur, of St. Louis, in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief.

Judge Advocate General Eli Torrance made a brief seconding speech. There were no other nominations and a motion to suspend the rules and declare Major Rassieur elected by acclamation was carried amid much applause. The new commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform amid hearty cheers from his comrades and returned his thanks for the honor which he accepted in a neat speech.

The other officers were also elected by acclamation.

Delegates from the various women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. were then introduced. With the women's relief corps was Miss Clara Barton and the venerable lady was heartily cheered as Commander-in-chief Shaw led her to the front of the platform and introduced her to the standing delegates. Miss Barton made a brief talk in response to the greetings she had received and an adjournment was then taken until afternoon.

### Lengthy Debate.

When the delegates reconvened at 2:30, the report of the committee on resolutions in regard to the various auxiliary associations was taken up. Over the recommendation of the committee that the Daughters of Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps and kindred associations be recognized, a debate, lengthy, and at times acrimonious, took place. A substitute offered by John T. Gillman, of Massachusetts, limiting all auxiliary associations recognized by the G. A. R. to the women's alliance, was adopted by an overwhelming vote. A resolution was then adopted, enjoining the work and character of Miss Clara Barton and authorizing co-operation with the Red Cross Society. A resolution was also adopted, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument at Washington to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the civil war.

General Stewart was directed to send telegrams to the President of the United States, General Chaffee, at Peking,

and General MacArthur at Manila, expressive of the confidence and the admiration of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic "for their distinguished and patriotic services to the country during the present trying times." These were prepared and read to the delegates amid much applause.

### Want a One-Cent Rate.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the railroads centering at the point decided upon for the next annual encampment to grant a rate of one cent a mile. If this should be refused by the railroads, power was, by the resolution, vested in the commander to remove the encampment to some place where the rate could be secured, or to abandon the parade entirely. As the parade is the feature that draws large crowds to the annual encampment, none but delegates will attend, unless a rate of one cent a mile is granted.

The place for the next annual encampment was then taken up. There was no contest for the honor of entertaining the veterans in 1901, Denver being apparently the unanimous choice of the delegates, and the bid of the western city for the distinction met with no opposition.

### Installation of New Officers.

The installation of the new officers then took place, and shortly before 6 o'clock, an adjournment sine die was taken.

Commander-in-chief Rassieur said at the close of the meeting that he would probably announce his staff officers, including the quartermaster general, adjutant general, inspector general and judge advocate general within the next thirty days. Besides the business meeting the day's programme included a sham battle, in which the First and Second Illinois Infantry, First Illinois cavalry and a battery of artillery engaged in mimic warfare through the groves and over the grassy lawns of Washington park. An immense crowd of veterans enjoyed the spectacle. The main feature of to-morrow's programme will be an excursion on Lake Michigan to Milwaukee. Several thousand of the veterans will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Wisconsin metropolis.

### Officers of Woman's Relief Corps.

The following officers were elected by the Women's Relief Corps for the ensuing year:

National President—Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Col.

National Senior Vice President—Mrs. Belle M. Satterfield, St. Louis.

National Junior Vice President—Mrs. Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.

National Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

### Sketch of Judge Rassieur.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Judge Leo Rassieur, who was to-day elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Baden, Alsace, Germany, in 1844. His people came to this country in 1849, settling in St. Louis. At the breaking out of the civil war, Leo Rassieur, who was seventeen years of age, enlisted as a private in the First Missouri. He steadily rose through the ranks, and at the end of the war, held a major's brevet in the Thirtieth Missouri.

At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, April 1, 1867. He practiced law in St. Louis until 1894, when he was elected judge of the St. Louis probate court on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term in 1898 he resumed the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. From 1874 until 1878 he was a member of the board of directors of the public schools of St. Louis, holding the office of vice president during the last year of his incumbency. He is commander of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, G. A. R., of St. Louis. He was judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1893 and department commander of Missouri in 1891.

## WHEELING FIRST.

Battery "A." Gets Two Prizes in Artillery Drill, and Dahna Temple, D. O. K. K., Gets Second Prize in Numbers at the K. of P. Encampment.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—San Francisco has been chosen for the next meeting of the Pythians, two years hence and West Virginians helped to bring the result about very materially. When the Wheeling delegation arrived Sunday night, it went directly to California's headquarters at the Cadillac hotel and through Spokesman M. H. McNabb, tendered their aid to secure for them the coveted prize.

It was the first delegation to call on California and the visit was greatly appreciated by the Golden Gate Knights. By singular coincidence the West Virginians were first to congratulate the Californians upon their success in getting the supreme lodge to-day, and after Mr. McNabb had concluded a happy little speech, the Knights from Wheeling were wined and dined in a manner which showed the appreciation the California boys felt for West Virginia's efforts in their behalf.

### Cut Great Figure.

Wheeling, by the way, has cut a great figure in the proceedings this week. Battery A was to-day awarded both the first and second prizes for artillery drills, and Dahna Temple, D. O. K. K., takes second prize in point of numbers in the Doble parade, which was the best in the history of the degree.

To-night the camp is crowded with visitors and West Virginia's Indiana are furnishing no end of amusement with their fat boy and mermaid, which they have fixed up in a large tent in the centre of the camp.

Camp will break Saturday, when most of the boys will leave for home, arriving there some time Sunday.

## BRAVE GRAND KNIGHTS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

Ogden H. Fethers Selected Supreme Chancellor—Was Done in Accordance With Previous Customs.

## UNWRITTEN LAW STILL EXISTS.

San Francisco Selected as the Next Meeting Place—Carnahan Again Re-appointed Major General.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, Wis., was to-day elected supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fethers had previously served as supreme vice chancellor and his promotion to be the head of the order was in accordance with previous customs regarding the highest office in Pythianism. His opponent was the present supreme chancellor, Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pa. The contest waged in the supreme lodge was wholly on the question of whether the unwritten law that a supreme chancellor do not succeed himself continue to be observed. Many of the strongest opponents of Sample's reelection came from his own slate, but the opposition was not waged on personal grounds, the growth and progress of the order under Mr. Sample's leadership being unquestioned. Seventeen seconding speeches were made for Fethers and the ballot resulted 83 to 59 in his favor.

The contest for the office of supreme vice chancellor was extremely warm. The nominating and seconding speeches occupied most of a very long afternoon session. The candidates were Tracy R. Bangs, of Grand Forks, N. D., and Charles E. Shively, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Bangs won by a majority of one, the ballot resulting 74 to 73.

### Keeper of Records and Seals.

R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn., was easily re-elected supreme keeper of records and seals. His opponent was W. D. Clizbe, of Birmingham, Miss.

Supreme Prelate James Moulson, of St. Johns, N. B., was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by C. P. Easley, of Santa Fe, N. M.

The successful candidate for supreme master of the exchequer was Thomas D. Mears, of Wilmington, N. C. The others elected are supreme master at arms, W. Simmons, of Wilmington, Del.; inner guard, J. Fred Bean, of Portland, Me.; outer guard, John Thompson, of Washington, D. C., re-elected.

A president of the board of control of the supreme body is to be elected to-morrow, and the supreme lodge will also vote upon the confirmation of Supreme Chancellor Sample's re-appointment of James R. Carnahan as major general commanding the uniformed rank.

San Francisco was chosen for the next biennial Knights of Pythias gathering by a practically unanimous vote. The time of the meeting was fixed at the second week in August, three weeks earlier than the present biennial.

## MILITARY DIVISION

Of the Knights Well Represented. Prize Drill One of the Features of the Encampment.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Ideal weather for drilling was furnished to-day for the Pythian prize military contests. On account of the large number of entries the drills were begun simultaneously at the Detroit Athletic Club grounds and at Belle Isle Park. At the athletic grounds the competitors of Class A, were put through their paces. The prizes in this class, which was open to all companies of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., are six in number. Amount of first prize, \$1,500; second, \$1,000, and \$700, \$500, \$300 and \$100 respectively. The companies which competed in Class A, contests to-day were: John Barr Glenn, Wisconsin; Springfield, Ohio; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Vigo, Ind.; Coeur de Leon, Ohio. Several other companies will compete to-morrow and Saturday.

### Class B. Prizes.

The Class B prizes offered are \$600, \$400, \$200 and \$100. The contestants are limited to companies which have never won a prize. The entries are: Succas, Indiana; E. C. Shaffer, New York; Los Angeles, Cal.

Companies under two years of age are eligible to the Class C, contests. Those entered are:

General Lawton, Illinois; Columbia, Indiana; Homestead, Pennsylvania; Elwood, Ind.

A \$500 prize for the best battalion drilling will be competed for Friday by battalions of the First Illinois and First Indiana regiments.

No announcement of percentages and winners is to be made till Saturday, the closing day of the encampment, when the prizes will be awarded.

### Box Factory Sold.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KEYSER, W. Va., August 30.—The Keyser Door and Box Factory, employing 150 hands, was sold yesterday at trustee's sale to Robert F. Whitmer, of Philadelphia, a prominent lumber operator along the West Virginia Central railroad, for about \$9,000. Mr. Whitmer will operate the plant on a larger scale than heretofore. The price paid is about one-fifth the original cost. The lumber on hand brought about \$20,000, and was purchased by Pennsylvania capitalists.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Generally fair Friday and Saturday. Southeasterly winds.

### Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 72 3 p. m. .... 91

8 a. m. .... 80 7 p. m. .... 83

12 m. .... 69 Weather—Fair.